

The Republican party hasn't yet acquired the art of submitting gracefully.

Mr. BLAINE, having blundered so much before, he finds it difficult to cease to blunder.

The Board of Trade at Lexington has passed a resolution in favor of a free turnpike system.

The income of the B. & O. Railroad was \$19,500,000 for the past year; increase in surplus fund, \$1,900,000.

The Republican party made a mistake in letting the stock gamblers and Star route thieves get possession of it.

The Washington monument has reached a height of five hundred and twenty-one feet from the floor of the base.

The question is now between the people and Mr. Blaine, Steve Elkins and about half-dozen other desperate and defeated politicians.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were 322,756 pensioners, who received during the year \$36,908,997. The total amount disbursed since 1861 is \$676,346,834.

Mr. BLAINE wrote the "fraud" address, adopted and issued by the Republican National Committee. He ought to have added "burn this letter!" in the note transmitting it.

An exchange says a pan of sliced raw onions placed in a room where the diphtheria will absorb the poison and prevent the disease from spreading. The onions should be buried every morning and fresh ones cut up.

The New York World says: As soon as it was known that the vote in this State would be close the returns of every precinct were carefully revised, footed and verified by the newspapers. The official canvass completed in forty counties yesterday shows how thoroughly this work was done. There is no material change thus far, and the Republican talk about "fraud" is vanishing like frost in the sunshine. His name is Cleveland.

Interviews with leading business men in New York prove what was declared after the nomination of Governor Cleveland, that his election to the Presidency would be salutary to the commercial interests of the country. There was great and warranted fear that the success of the Republican ticket would be disastrous to business in Cleveland. The business men saw a wise and conservative executive. It will be the pleasure as well as the power of Governor Cleveland, as President, to exert an influence that must be most favorable to all national interests.

One result of the recent elections will be a slight increase of the Republican majority in the United States Senate. There are now in the Senate forty Republican votes—those of the two Republican States included—and thirty-six Democratic votes. On March 3 next the terms of fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans will expire. Twelve of the fourteen Democratic seats will be filled by Democrats. The party will lose a Senator in Oregon and one in California, and probably gain one in Illinois. It appears therefore, that the Democrats will have thirty-five votes at the next session. The eleven retiring Republicans will be succeeded by Republicans. The party will gain two votes—one in California and one in Oregon—and will lose one, according to the latest advices, in Illinois. The Senate will be divided, then, as follows: Republicans, 39; Readjusters, 2; Democrats, 35.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot says: Poor Blaine has gone stark mad. When disappointment was the harvest of Greeley's hopes of the Presidency his body gave way, and after a brief illness he died. The loss was a universal one, for Greeley was a great man. But so far as the public knew he maintained his mental faculties unimpaired to the end. What a contrast in the behavior of Blaine since his defeat. Consumed with ambition he is unable to accept the result which the people have administered to him. He raves like a maniac in the frenzy of his disappointment and talks in revolutionary phrases against fraud. He knows that the only frauds which were contemplated are those his managers and Jay Gould had prepared to perpetrate. They were prevented only by the determined attitude of the Democrats.

What a pitiful aspect Mr. Blaine presents. He invokes sectionalism and invites riotous disorder to give life to an ambition that has collapsed. The history of the country shows no parallel to such ineffectuality. It is to be hoped that the future will disclose no equal to it. If Blaine had followed Greeley to the grave it would have been a mercy to his memory.

Annual Report of Henry T. Neal, Solicitor of the Treasury.

United States Naval Academy—The Swain Court-Martial—German's Prescription of American Pork—Duties on Tin Plates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Henry T. Neal, Solicitor of the Treasury, has submitted to the Attorney General his annual report upon the operations of that office, which shows that the whole number of suits commenced by the office during the year was 3,216, involving a sum sued for of \$1,654,938. Of the whole number, 1,385 were decided in favor of the United States, 29 adversely, 43 settled and dismissed, 19 penalties remitted, leaving 1,494 still pending. The whole number of suits decided or otherwise disposed of during the year was 8,157, the whole amount for which judgments were obtained was \$508,211, and the entire amount collected from every source \$456,307. The number of offers of compromise accepted was 70, involving \$76,567, and the amount accepted \$1,293. The number of offers rejected was 40, involving \$136,137.

A very potential reason for the failure to recover a large part of the judgments recovered against defaulting officers is that the accounts of such officers are not more promptly adjusted and placed in the hands of the proper officers of the Government for collection. The Solicitor, therefore, suggests that hereafter the accounts of all officers be adjusted within a period of two years after the retirement of the respective incumbent from his office, and a limitation be provided within which suitors must be called upon to make good the default of their principals. The Solicitor makes special mention of the condition of the civil business in which the Government is engaged, and in the course of the District of Columbia. The docket shows that for years past but few civil actions in which the Government is party plaintiff, and in which a defense has been interposed, have been tried. In reply to an inquiry upon this subject the District Attorney said that in his office was utterly insufficient to attend properly to the civil business alone, and the attention of Congress has never been sufficiently attracted to the difference between the duties of the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia and those of United States attorneys elsewhere.

Important prosecutions conducted in the District, growing out of the frauds upon the Government, have necessitated the employment of special counsel, and it will be impossible to transact the business of the office in the future without either the appointment of special counsel in each case, or an increase of the regular force, the latter alternative being more desirable in every way. It has been necessary to almost entirely neglect the civil business of the office, and the duties on the criminal side of the courts. It has been necessary most of the time to allow the Grand Jury to go on without the assistance of any person from the District Attorney's office. The view of this condition of affairs the Solicitor recommends that the District Attorney be authorized to employ a competent assistant at a stated salary to take charge of all the civil business in which the Government is interested in the District, or, if this is not advisable, that the Solicitor be charged with the care of and the prosecution and defense of such business.

The Solicitor also submits the draft of a bill similar to that submitted by Senator George F. Tabor, in 1876, which, it is thought, will effect a prompt settlement of the accounts of the officers of the Government by the proper bureau of the Treasury Department, and asks, if satisfactory, that it be submitted to Congress.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY. Superintendent F. M. Ramsay, of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that forty-six cadets completed the four year course in June last, and eighty-three candidates for admission presented themselves in June last. One hundred and eighty-one in September. Ninety-three of the 104 were admitted. Mr. Ramsay says experience has shown that cadets who enter in September may gain a great advantage over those who enter in September, and he recommends hereafter that all non-commissioned candidates be made by the 1st of March, and that all candidates for admission shall be required to present themselves for examination between May 15 and June 1. He also recommends that the selection of cadets who are to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line and Engineer corps with the Marine Corps be made by the 1st of March, and that all candidates for the four year's service, instead of upon the completion of the six year's course.

THE SWAIN COURT-MARTIAL. The court for General D. G. Swain has laid before the President an argument against the legality of the court-martial appointed in his case. The point made by them is that this court has been ordered by the President, and that the President is not empowered to order such a court except in cases where the commander of the accused is the accused. They represent in their argument that in this case the Secretary of War is the commander, and that the proper person to make the detail of the court is the General of the Army. The President has taken the matter under consideration, and will have a conference with the Secretary of War upon the subject to-morrow. As the court to try General Swain has been directed to convene on Saturday next, the question of its legality will be disposed of as soon as possible.

DUTIES ON TIN PLATES. Secretary McCulloch and Assistant Secretary French gave a hearing today to a committee from Philadelphia representing the importers of tin plates who complained that a uniform rate of duty on tin plates had been levied in New York, Philadelphia, and other ports, and asked that the matter be investigated. They were informed that their request for an investigation would be complied with, and if it was found that there was a difference in the rate of duty imposed at different ports, steps would be taken to apply a remedy so as to insure a uniform rate.

be no objection to its sale in Germany. Indeed, it strikes me that were such inspection made there would be such a strong pressure brought to bear upon the German Government by their own people that the embargo would be speedily removed. Should further experiments confirm what has been partially shown, that through curing in salt destroys the vitality of salmon, if not entirely, it will suggest a degree as to reduce danger from meats that have been thoroughly cured by this process to almost nothing. It will doubtless be a strong point in my favor, and proper presentation of the facts to the German Government, should this be clearly proven, ought at once to be made. Until this fact is clearly established, however, and in the absence of any pretense at inspection of American meats, either under Government or individual supervision, the position of the German Government is absolutely sound upon this question, and cannot be assailed without first demonstrating that their own inspection is useless."

RUNNING TOO FAST

Derails a Train and Injures a Number of Passengers.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 14.—The passenger train on the Colorado Central Railway, running from Denver to Denver, was derailed Monday while making a sharp curve. The third car left the track, pulling the last car with it. Both cars careened on their sides and then rolled over completely, the trucks being on top, in which position they were dragged fully sixty feet. Both coaches were completely wrecked. The first car contained eleven passengers and the second twenty-five, all of whom were more or less hurt, but none of them fatally. Both coaches caught fire from the stove, but the flames were extinguished by cool-headed passengers. As soon as the coaches stopped rolling the passengers were enabled to get out, and through the side of the car, to permit the imprisoned passengers to escape.

The most seriously injured are: George H. Smith, of Denver, seriously injured by the train; a man named Clarence Stevens, of Idaho Springs, badly lacerated; Wm. Stevens, of Brooklyn, New York, a brother of Clarence Stevens, badly injured; and Andrew Anderson, who had charge of the train, seriously injured.

Among these slightly injured were Judge John A. Coulter, of Georgetown; Horace Kirk, of the Rocky Mountain News; H. G. Kirk, of Idaho Springs; and John R. Currier, of Denver. The injured persons were conveyed to Denver. A too high rate of speed was the cause of the accident.

FRIGHTENED NEGROES.

Apprehensive that Democratic Rule Means a Return to Slavery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Specimens from Nashville and other Southern States declare that millions of people are trembling with fear at the prospect of a return to slavery. It is alleged that the large force at Palatka and Eufaula, and the attempt to remove them to other places, are all due to the disordered condition of the minds of the colored people. The Times has an editorial on the subject claiming that the negroes are frightened by the Memphis Appeal on their efforts to reassure the negroes. The Times adds that at no time since 1876 has there been any reason to suppose the success of either party in the national election would effect the social or political condition of blacks. Since that time the general government has undertaken any function in the South other than that undertaken in the North. The distrust entertained by the negroes is followed by the Times to indicate the falsity of the claim formerly made that the negroes were contented and happy under slavery. The Times rejoices that by Cleveland's election the whites in the South are deprived of any excuse for insisting on the color line in local politics to the danger of her social condition.

PUBLIC SALE.

BLUE GRASS FARM!

I will offer at public sale on Tuesday, December 9, 1884 that portion of my farm in Adams County, Kentucky, containing 285 ACRES.

About eighty acres in woodland pasture, with excellent growth of timber. The remainder in blue state of cultivation, nicely separated into fields, and well watered. A good supply of stock water is furnished by Cane Run and a pond. The timber is mostly oaks, a good stone wall protects the entire front of the farm, and is situated in Scott County, Ky. Three miles from Georgetown, and five miles from Paducah, and is situated in Scott County, Ky. Sale will take place on the premises.

TERMS.—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent. interest from day of sale. Possession given at once.

Parties desiring further information will get on Saturday the undersigned, or Captain N. S. Offutt, Georgetown, Ky.

JULIUS W. JOHNSON, N. S. Offutt, Georgetown, Ky.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

Fine Bourbon Farm!

Having determined to quit farming, I will offer at private sale the farm known as the Douglas Lewis farm consisting of

230 Acres Finely Improved Land,

situated six miles from Paris, on the Harolds Creek pike, in the Ohio River territory, on a high and healthy site, with a good house, ten rooms and all necessary outbuildings, including a tobacco barn sufficient for housing 200,000 lbs. of tobacco, and a good supply of water in a fine stream, and a good supply of stock water. It is convenient to the Harolds Creek pike and to the Ohio River. For further particulars call on or write to

J. M. CARPENTER, Paris, Ky.

C. ANNOS, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Second street, next door to Dr. Martin's apothecary. MAYNARD, KY.

NOTICE. Persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call at once, and settle with G. W. Hatterman & Co., or Thomas R. Plaster, who are authorized to collect on my behalf on short notice. THOMAS R. PLASTER.

GEO. S. ROSSER. M. J. MCCARTHY.

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